Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1204.] TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1796. [VOLUME X.

For Sale or Charter,

THE SNOW

BOSTON,

BURTHEN about 2000 Bbls. of flour—she may be sent to sea at a small expence, her sails and rigging being in very good order—apply to

James Campbell, or
George Latimer.

April. 29. §

For Sale,

(On a liberal credit)

The fast sailing copper-bottomed BRIG

Amiable Matilda,

IN compleat order for sea, with a freight on board. Apply to SAMUEL SMITH, Broker,

July 7. §

SNOW HEBE.

FOR SALE,

The Snow *HEBE*,

Capt. GAY,

A faith ul Philadelphia built vessel, carries 1,3000 bushels of grain or 2500 barrels flour, is ready to take in a cargo She is about four years old. Apply to PETER BLIGHT.

Who has for sale,

Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, and Pimento.

Also,

A Parcel of CHOICE PORT WINE.

June 6 co

For Sale,

The Schooner

LARK,

ONE hundred and twenty tons burthen. A new vessel; well found, and sails extremely fast, and well built. For terms apply to the master on board, or to JOSEPH ANTHONY and CO.

IF the above vessel is not sold by Saturday, she will take freight on very low terms for Boston.

July 12 §tS

CABLES,

From 16 to 9½ inche, for sale by

Jeremiah Warder,

No 12 north Third-street.

July 12 §

Lottery

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz.

1	Prize of	5000 dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000	1000
1		500	500
5		200	1000
20		100	2000
99		50	4950
200		25	5000
2000		10	20,000
5	Last drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each,		5000
2332 Prizes.			44,450
4018 Blanks.			
6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each,			44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendants of the Paterson Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 south Second street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,

June 18 co

PROPOSALS.

By J. TURNER & A. BROWN, jun.

For Publishing by Subscription,

LETTERS TO YOUNG WOMEN,

MARRIED and SINGLE,

By Mrs. GRIFFITH.

"Beauty in vain her sparkling eyes may roll:
"Charms strike the sight—but MERIT wins the soul."

CONTENTS.—Of religious duties—Fortitude—Charity—Affection due to an husband—Resignation, and trust in God—The importance of those accomplishments most agreeable to the husband; and on retirement, dissipation, &c.—Economy—Domestic amusements, music, &c.—Public diversions, cards, and dress—Complacency; Patience—Secrets—Servants, &c. The importance of early cultivating the minds of children, and of giving them the earliest ideas of truth and benevolence. Their early instruction in the beauties of natnre, and in humility, compassion, industry, &c. The propriety of instilling early ideas of religion in the minds of children. On their reading, and on the use of money to them—The use of writing early recommended for children; thoughts on various duties they should acquire, as contentment, &c.—Thoughts on their negative education, and their turn for imitation—On the acquirements of girls in the knowledge of music, needle-work, drawing, dancing, &c. Thoughts on the education of the heart, in preference to the shewy accomplishments.

To which will be annexed,

The Vision of Female Excellence.

CONDITIONS.

This work to be comprised in two handsome duodecimo volumes of 250 pages each, neatly bound and lettered.

The price to subscribers will be One Dollar per vol. to be paid on delivery.

As soon as 500 subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press.

Subscribers' names to be affixed.

ON the utility of this work the publishers deem it unnecessary to descant.—In the refinement of the female mind Mrs. Griffith's Letters have been eminently successful; and the general estimation in which they have been held by the lovers of intellectual improvement (the best criterion of their merit) will, they hope, ensure to their proposals a welcome reception from the "fair daughters of America."

"Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th'enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

Subscriptions received by the publishers, at the office of the Philadelphia Minerva, No. 224 Market-street.

July 6 wf&tn

Take Notice,

THAT the Subscriber intends to make application for the renewal of a Certificate, No. 1609, for 4000 dollars, dated the 14th December, 1795, bearing interest at 5 p. per cent. from 1st January, 1796, in the name of David Dunderdale & Co. of Leeds, in Yorkshire, merchants. The same is supposed to have been lost on its way to New York, under cover to Bleecker & March, of that place, on the 6th of January last.

Thomas M'Euen.

Philadelphia, 22d June, 1796. §6w

A small Invoice

PER the ship Harriet, capt. Thomas W. Norman, from Hamburgh, consisting of

Ravens Duck,
Damask and Diaper } Table Cloths
Holland Linen
Cambrics, &c.

ADSO,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

Gold and silver WATCHES.

Which will be dispesed of together or by the package.

Apply to

Isaac Harvey, jun.

No. 5 South Water Street.

June 25 §3w

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ship Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,

CONSISTING OF

A Large and general assortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

A variety fine worked and plain Muslins,

Doreas, &c. Also,

A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,

In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER.

For Sale by

Willings & Francis,

No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN, last evening, from the pasture of the subscriber, a black Rockingham GELDING, 15 1-2 hands high, has a star, and some white under his throat, (the part being formerly chafed); has a leather on his neck, the mane on the near side, his foot-locks fretted with a clog, and is a horse of much bone and size. Whoever secures him with the thief, shall have the above reward, or for the Horse alone a very generous compensation. JOHN LAWRENCE.

July 7 co4w

New Hat and Hosiery-store,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

By WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

No. 134 Market-street,

Third door from the corner of Fourth, south side

Men's Black American and English HATS, of various qualities and prices

Ditto Drabs and Green unders

Ladies' ditto, black, and a large assortment of fancy do.

Coloured Beavers, With a great variety of elegant and fashionable Trimmings

Youths Black and Drab-coloured do.

Children's fancy do

All kinds of Silk, Silk & Cotton, Cotton & Thread HOSE

Knit, coloured Pantaloons

Do. Drawers

Do. Breeches Patterns

Silk Gloves

Knotted, coloured do. Cotton

A quantity of Mending Cotton, sorted colours.

☞ The Hats finished in the newest fashion.

June 27. co1m

For sale by the subscribers,

IN PENN-STREET,

130 quarter Chests fresh Hyson Tea;
100 ditto do. fresh Souchong Tea;
300 Boxes China, containing small tea setts of 42 pieces;
400 pieces Bandanoes.

Willing & Francis.

January 30 3taw.

Yazoo Lands.

May be had at the Editor's Office 119, *Chesnut-street,*

A few Copies of "a Report of the Attorney General to Congress;" containing a Collection of CHARTERS, TREATIES *and other* DOCUMENTS, relative to and explanatory of the Title to the Land situate in the South Western parts of the United States, and claimed by certain Companies under a law of the State of Georgia, passed January 7th, 1795.

For Sale,

A Three story BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, in which Messrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on business.

Possession will be given in one month, or sooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21. §

TO BE LET.

A LARGE Commodious dwelling House, No. 124, Spruce street, with a convenient stable and Coach House,—Also for sale a Chariot but little the worse for use. June 2. cott

Wm. HOLDERNESSE,

No. 76 High Street,

HAS received, by the latest arrivals from Europe and the East Indies, a well selected assortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery and Haberdashery Goods; which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms;

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Some fine India muslins embroidered with gold and silver
Superfine Book, Jaconet, and Mulmul ditto
Do do do do Handkerchiefs
Some extra black taffeties, lutestrings and colored Persians
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Long and short Nankeens
English Mantuas of the first quality
Damask table linen and napkins, very fine
Silk Hosiery, an elegant assortment
Thead and cotton do
Umbrellas—green silk, oil'd do. and do cloth
French cambrits, very fine
Irish Linens, do. &c. &c. June 14 §

Samuel Richardet,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soups, Ices, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors, together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for convenicny, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. §

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, cash 30,000,	& are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000	& cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of				10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are,			10,000
10 do.	1,000	-	-	10,000
20 do.	500	-	-	10,000
100 do.	100	-	-	10,000
200 do.	50	-	-	10,000
400 do.	25	-	-	10,000
1,000 do.	20	-	-	20,000
15,000 do.	10	-	-	150,000
16,739 Prizes.				
33,261 Blanks.				
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,				40,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these prawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

Lost,

ON Thursday 30th June, on the road from Philadelphia to the Falls of Schuylkill, and about the fifth mile, a brown and white mottled POINTER DOG, answers to the name of DON, had on round his neck a collar engraved Waller Phillips, Philadelphia. Whoever will bring him to Mr. Kid, No. 192 Market-street, will receive a reward of ten dollars.

N. B. The owner suspects that the Dog is tied up, else he would have returned. The above reward will be given to any person giving that information if true.

Chien d'Arret perdu.

JEUDI le 30th Juin on a perdu sur la route de Philadelphie aux Chutes de la Schuylkill, à cinq milles de la ville, un Chien d'Arret marqué de taches blanches et brunes. Il réponde au nom de DON et porte un collier sur lequel sont gravé les mots Waller Phillips, Philadelphia. Quiconque ménera ce chien chez Monsieur Kid, rue du Marché, aura dix pourdes de récompense.

Il y a lieu de soupconner que le chien est tenu attaché quelque part; autrement il seroit déjà révénue de luimême. On donnera la dite recompense a celui qui peut indiquer le lieu ou ce chien se trouve maintenant.

July 16 *3t

JUST ARRIVED,

175 Hogsheads of Choice

ST. CROIX SUGARS.

Also,

A quantity of RUM.

For Sale by

James Yard.

July 13 6t

By an Artist resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate stile, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.

He will warrant a strong and inviolable resemblance; and he takes the liberty to lay before the public of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please.

N. B. Specimens are to be seen.

May 12. §

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz. 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,		20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,			175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

For Sale,

A LARGE ELEGANT AND WELL FINISHED

Three-story Brick House,

(The late residence of General Walter Stewart)

WITH a LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, on the west side of Third-street, near Union-street containing in front 32 feet, and in depth 100 feet, to an alley leading into Union-street. The house is 32 feet front and 50 feet deep; the several rooms contained in it are large, commodious, and completely finished; the two first stories are each 13 feet high; there are 20 mahogany doors in the house; a geometrical staircase, with mahogany rails and a good sky-light. The kitchen is in the cellar, which is spacious and convenient, and finished with an oven, stew-holes and pantries, a servants' hall and large wine-cellar adjoining the kitchen, in front of which is an area in which there is a pump. The yard is vaulted. Communicating with the said building is a neat three-story brick house, on the north side of Union-street, containing 30 feet front by 20 feet deep; the lower part of which is at present occupied as a compting-house, and the upper part divided into well-finished large chambers. This house may at a small expense be converted into a convenient dwelling: The street door is very handsome, and the front and back have Venetian window-shutters. Adjoining the last house, upon the lot belonging to the first, are erected bathing-rooms, &c. There are likewise very good coach-house and stables finished equal (or nearly so) with any in the city, on a lot containing on Union street 30 feet, and in depth on the west side of said alley 52 feet. There are good cellars under the whole of the buildings, and a wine room over part of the stable, with a hay-loft over the remainder. For further particulars enquire of

EDWARD BONSALL & Co.

At their Office No. 64 Dock-street, between Walnut & Pear co streets.

6th month 24th, 1796.

Now Publishing by the Printer,

No. 149, Chesnut-Street, and No. 3, Lætitia Court, delivering to Subscribers, and to be had at the different Book-Stores in this City,

The First Number of

Berriman & Co's

CHEAP AND ELEGANT EDITION OF

The HOLY BIBLE.

Containing the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha, with marginal notes and references. An Index; or an account of the most remarkable passages in the old and new Testament, pointing to the places wherein they happened, and to the places of scripture wherein they are recorded.—A Table of Time.—Tables of scripture measures, weights and coins: with an appendix, containing the method of calculating its MEASURES of SURFACE *hitherto wanting in Treatises on this subject.* A Table of *Offices* and *Conditions* of men.

CONDITIONS

1. The size of this Edition will be a LARGE FOLIO, printed on a beautiful new type, and good paper, made particularly for it. It will be published in Numbers, not to exceed 30, one of which will be delivered weekly to subscribers, at a quarter of a dollar. Those subscribers who prefer receiving the work *complete*, will be attended to by signifying the same on any of the subscription papers in the Bookstores in this city.

2. There will be an advance in the price, on subscribing after the first of August next.

3. In the course of the Work will be given an elegant Frontispiece—From an Engraving of the celebrated artist, GRIGNION.

BERRIMAN & Co. gratefully acknowledge the very liberal encouragement they have met with; and have reason to believe that the execution of their edition will answer every expectation, and *speak its own praise.*

May 26 3aeoww.

FOR SALE.

A FOUNT of BREVIER, half worn; about four hundred weight. Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119 Chesnut-street. §

Just Arrived,

In the Snow Boston, James Kirkpatrick, master from Liverpool,

5000 Bushels SALT;
100 Crates QUEENS WARE; and
An Assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY;

FOR SALE

On board, at Pine-street wharf.—Apply to

James Campbell, or
George Latimer.

April 29. §

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, May 2.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Lord GRENVILLE in continuation.

As to the next point, the pay of the army, the noble marquis was certainly wrong, when he contended that nothing had been done on this head as propoſed by the commiſſioners of accounts, for that both Mr. Burke and Col. Barre, to whoſe abilities he paid the warmeſt eulogiums, had brought in bills which had paſſed for the better regulation of that particular department. He defended the next point, as to the loans, very ably; and ſaid that they were made at preſent in a more open manner, and by a public mode of competition, far ſuperior to what they had ever been before. The unfunded debt, he alſo maintained, was equally benefited by the preſent mode of conducting it; for formerly it was uſual to leave it floating, as well as the navy bills, to a conſiderable amount; whereas it was now regularly funded at ſtated periods, and even the expence taken in that was foreſeen to accrue within the remainder of the year. His Lordſhip then adverted to the office of third Secretary of ſtate, which he aſſerted was, in time of war, eſſentially neceſſary. From thence he proceeded to the barracks, which he ſaid were inveighed againſt without due conſideration. Much had been ſaid about them which they did not deſerve—as to the meaſure being unprecedented, how did the matter really ſtand; There were ſo many new, and ſo many old barracks—the old ones were built to contain 20,000 men, and many of their ſituations were not healthy, and otherwiſe inconvenient—the new ones were therefore ſubſtituted for the old, and contained only 15,000; ſo that it appeared clearly this was no new meaſure. Much had been ſaid of its being unconſtitutional; but it could not be ſo, having been in uſe ſo long. His Lordſhip then defended the army extraordinaries from the arguments which the noble marquis had brought againſt them, by ſhewing, that is was impoſſible to form any eſtimate of the expence of a campaign, without being obliged to recur to extraordinaries; and ſtated, that an army being ſent abroad, was not ſent thither to ſtarve, but muſt have proviſions and ammunition ſent with it. Suppoſe theſe to be ſacrificed or loſt, with or without blame, they muſt be made good, and in all ſuch caſes, which were not unfrequent in all wars, they muſt be added to the original eſtimates as extraordinaries. He then adverted to the tranſport board and ſaid, that nothing could be more neceſſary than it was, and, if he wanted a witneſs to prove this, he would not deſire a better than the noble marquis who has ſhewn that, during the American war, for want of ſuch a board, the affairs of the country had like to have ſuffered in the moſt eſſential degree for want of tranſports. This was not a new board, but a revived one. In the courſe of mentioning this as a branch appertaining to the Naval department of the War, the Noble Marquis had made uſe of an expreſſion, not particularly propitious. This was an obſervation which had aſtoniſhed him, indeed; for when was there a period in the Engliſh Hiſtory, in which this nation had been more ſingularly and peculiarly fortunate, even to a degree of ſplendour, in their naval atchievements and ſuperiority over their enemies. Look to the Channel; to the Mediterraneaan; to the Eaſt and Weſt Indies—look to the accounts of laſt week, when ſo many of the navy of the enemy had been brought into our harbours, and it would be allowed our ſuperiority was never greater, nor the honor and ſpirit of our brave tars at a higher pitch. His Lordſhip next defended the India bill as a meaſure of infinite wiſdom, calculated to enſure the proſperity of that country, and to protect it for the benefit of this; and deſcribed it as a ſource of wealth and conſequence which was almoſt incalculable. With regard to the Police bill, his Lordſhip thought that the introduction of it on the preſent occaſion, was certainly premature at leaſt, and might have been as well omitted until it came before their Lordſhips for diſcuſſion, which it was ſoon likely to do.—The noble Marquis had objected to it as not being the ſame with the Police of the City of London—but he had forgot to mention the revenues which the Corporation of London poſſeſſed towards the ſupport and maintenance of the City Police; give the City of Weſtminſter an equal revenue, and he had no doubt but Aldermen enough would eaſily be found to fill every Ward into which it ſhould be divided, and to adminiſter ſuch revenue in a ſimilar Police. The Noble Lord then concluded an argumentative and ſpirited defence of the preſent Adminiſtration of the country, by obſerving, that the Noble Marquis, when he declined going at preſent into an examination of the finances of the country, ſhould have alſo delayed giving any opinion which he might have formed in the general reſult of his own private examination. He had ſtated that the picture was frightful, but had not given the houſe an opportunity of viewing the monſter: when, however, on a future night he ſhould think proper to ſhew that picture to the Houſe, he (Lord Grenville) would undertake to point out its beauty and proportion; he would take care that the exaggerated miſrepreſentations which had been made of our finances, ſhould be oppoſed by ſtubborn and ſolemn truths; he would then clearly prove to the ſatisfaction of their Lordſhips, that the beſt founded public confidence could be placed in our reſources, and the ſtate of our revenue and permanent taxes were ſuch as to exhibit to the enemy how ill-founded they were in that arrogant preſumption which was, he believed, in a great meaſure built upon fallacious ſtatements and impreſſions.

Lord Lauderdale ſpoke in ſupport of the ſtatements and arguments of the Noble Marquis, and in oppoſition to thoſe of Lord Grenville. He arraigned the conduct of adminiſtration in the erection of ſo many barracks throughout the kingdom:—and, though he did not wiſh to charge the Noble Lord with wilful miſtatement, yet he thought it neceſſary to inform the Houſe, that to the number of 15,000 men, for which he had ſtated them to be built, he had to add 9000 more, which might be contained in the barracks intended to be erected. There were alſo barracks erected, and to be erected in Guernſey and Jerſey, containing above 6000 men, making in the whole above 30,000. With reſpect to the extraordinaries and unfunded debt, and the boaſt which had been made of particular good conduct in providing for them beforehand, he allowed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had propoſed to fund two millions of Extraordinaries, and four millions of navy debt, which he had ſtated as the probable expences in theſe ſervices up to the end of the preſent year. But did any perſon believe that they not would amount to much more? He truſted the Noble Lord would not attempt to ſtate to that Houſe, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had done to the Commons, that ſuch would be the probable amount of the ſervices. He did not believe there was any other man but the perſon to whom he alluded, that would have the impudence to make a probable ſtatement of the navy debt up to the 31ſt of December 1796, amounting only to four millions, when for the firſt three months of the year that debt incurred, amounted already to 2,800,000l. After urging many other objections to the diſtinct parts of Lord Grenvilles' ſtatement, Lord Lauderdale ſaid, that men who were attached to the country by property, were afraid of contemplating the true ſtate of their finances. Men did not wiſh to ſpeak out who had any property at ſtake; this put him in mind of what Corneille, a celebrated French author, ſaid of his patron Cardinal Richlieu.

"Tout le monde en parle vrai,
"Pour moi, je n'en parle pas,
"Il m'a fait trop de bien, pour en parler mal—
"Il a fait trop de mal, pour en parler bien."

Lord Lauderdale then entered into a panegyric on the excellence of our Conſtitution, which he maintained might be upheld by good practice, tho' objectionable in theory. He condemned the ſyſtem of funding, as carrying with it ſomething deſtructive; it might proceed to a certain length, but going beyond its bounds, it would produce inevitable ruin.

Lord Kinnoul entered into a general defence of the war, and of the conſequences reſulting from it, in which he took occaſion to defend the preſent adminiſtration in the erection of barracks, and the inſtitution of a tranſport board.

Lord Auckland entered into a comparative ſtatement of the finances, commerce, manufactures, imports, exports and general revenue of this country, between the years 1783 and 1796, by which he clearly ſhewed that its ſituation was improved conſiderably.

Lord Moira wiſhed that the queſtion of the finances had been entered into. He hoped, however, that it would be brought forward as ſoon as poſſible, and before many noble Lords were induced to retire from town, poſſibly on electioneering views or on motives of pleaſure and buſineſs. He was one of thoſe unhappy elder brothers, who looking forward to great poſſeſſions, threw away their horn books and their multiplication tables as unneceſſary.—But ſtill he had paid to the finance of this country a particular attention, and he would undertake to ſhew that the ſtatements of the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt was erroneous, when the circumſtances of the different times were taken into conſideration.

Lord Spencer defended the propriety of inſtituting a tranſport board; and vindicated the conduct of that board in ſitting out the Weſt-India expedition.

Lords Lauderdale and Spencer explained.

Lord Hawkeſbury alſo defended the conduct of Adminiſtration, and delivered his ſentiments in favour of the finances of the nation, and the juſtice and neceſſity of the War.

The Lord Chancellor entered into a ſtrict and minute examination of the Reſolution propoſed by the Noble Marquis, which he diſſected and criticiſed with accuracy and judgment. He inſiſted that to agree to the motion would be to ſatirize the conduct of that Houſe in all its deciſions ſince the beginning of the war; and that ſuch a reſolution was unjuſt, and in many reſpects falſe in its allegations. He ridiculed the idea expreſſed in the reſolution, of trade being now upheld by that which was fundamentally injurious to it; and could never agree that the Parliament had forfeited any portion of the public confidence.

Lord Lauderdale repeatedly cried, "Hear! Hear!"

The Lord Chancellor obſerved, that the cry of Hear! Hear! was not decorous; he ſpoke to be heard—every man who ſpoke in a public aſſembly ſpoke to be heard; but the cry of "Hear, Hear!" was merely for the purpoſe of interruption. He was not, like the Noble Earl, in the habit of ſpeaking in clamorous aſſemblies; he did not look for applauſe in ſhouts and noiſe.

Lord Lauderdale, after ſpeaking on the ſubject in debate, ſaid that it had been cuſtomary in either Houſe of Parliament to cry "Hear, Hear," when Members aſſented to or particularly diſapproved of any argument or ſtatement advanced. It was becauſe he wiſhed to meet the learned Lord on thoſe points which he urged, that he had cried Hear, Hear, and not with any view to interruption: but when that learned Lord thought proper to inſinuate that he had not like him been accuſtomed to a clamorous audience, he ſuppoſed he had forgot the whole hiſtory of his former life; he had forgot that he had been more accuſtomed to clamour and noiſe than he (Lord Lauderdale) could have been. Had he ſo ſoon forgot his former clamours in Yorkſhire? He certainly had. Or, having deviated as he had done, from the ſtraight path of life, he would have recollected the winding paths which he had followed, and not have made an unjuſt charge which would leave him ſo open to retort.

The Lord Chancellor declared that he felt ſuch a ſenſe of the habits of his paſt life, that his mind was entirely at eaſe with reſpect to any inſinuations or charges which might be made by the noble Lord; but he thought it more becoming his own feelings, and the duty he owed the houſe, not to enter into any detail or vindication of his former conduct, and to treat ſuch obſervations with ſilent negligence.

The Marquis of Lanſdown replied at conſiderable length. He differed from the Noble Lord (Grenville) in all his ſtatements; and he hoped the houſe was convinced that he was right. His Lordſhip next combated the objections of the Lord Chancellor, and then ſtated, that if ill health, or other buſineſs did not prevent him, he would ſoon bring forward a propoſition reſpecting the finances. If he could not, the taſk would devolve on a Noble Earl (Lauderdale) who would, (he was convinced) execute it with great ability.

Lord Lauderdale then gave notice, that he would on Tueſday ſe'nnight move certain reſolutions reſpecting the finances of the Country, grounded on the ſtatements on the table. After which, a diviſion took place on the Marquis of Landſdowne's motion—

Contents	9	Non Contents	72
Proxies	3	Proxies	52
	12		104

Majority againſt the Reſolution - - 92

Adjourned at half paſt 12 o'clock.

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THERE is no ſecurity for the continuance of a tranquil enjoyment of the bleſſings of freedom, but in the general diffuſion of knowledge among the people. Government is beſt ſupported where the principles are underſtood, and approved. A free government is perhaps neceſſarily more complex than an arbitrary one, becauſe the multiplicity of rights and privileges require a proportional number of laws to define, and protect them. The vocabulary of deſpotiſm is comprized in one word *obedience*.

The *why* and the *wherefore* of the freeman, require the whole compaſs of language to afford a ſatisfactory ſolution. His underſtanding muſt be convinced that the law is neceſſary and juſt, and his reaſon dictates the propriety of obedience. Thus both conſpire to protect and ſupport the work of his own hands.

"With ſuch, no fallacies of ſchools prevail,
"Nor of *a right divine*, the nauſeous tale,
"Can give to *one* among themſelves the pow'r,
"Without controul his fellows to devour.

Of all the objects of legiſlation in a free government, there is not one of ſo great importance as that of providing competent means for the general education of the great maſs of the people; yet aſtoniſhing as it muſt appear to the reflecting patriotic mind, none is leſs attended to. The ſubject is confeſſed by moſt perſons to be intereſting to the community; and when it is urged on the conſciences of legiſlators; when a clamour is excited, their attention is occaſionally rouſed, and ſome efforts are made to bring the buſineſs forward; but theſe efforts being oppoſed by real or pretended difficulties, and counteracted by ignorance, ambition and avarice, we have ſeen them baffled and prove abortive; the buſineſs has been laid aſide, to be taken up *de novo*, at a leſs favorable juncture. I ſay leſs favorable; for as a certain book ſays, *to day if ye will hear the voice of juſtice and true policy, harden not your hearts. Now is the accepted time.*

Of all procraſtination, that of deferring to a more *favorable* ſeaſon public proviſion for the ſupport of ſchools, is the leaſt defenſible.

Time is loſt which never can be retrieved; it is worſe than loſt, for it will always be found that ſo far from diminiſhing prejudices and obſtacles, they will be encreaſed with the neceſſary encreaſe of ignorance. As this ſubject appears to me all-important; as the circumſtances of this commonwealth are, paſt all controverſy, as favorable to undertaking, maturing and perfecting a general plan of education for the benefit of the riſing generation as any we can reaſonably expect, I ſhall occaſionally offer ſome deſultory remarks relative to the buſineſs, through the channel of the Gazette of the United States.

E.

Foreign Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE (Eng.) March 19.

A perſon of Rochdale is committed to Lancaſter Caſtle, charged with the murder of his father, a reſpectable houſekeeper in that town. The provocation the ſon received for committing ſo foul and unnatural a crime, was the interference of the father between the murderer and his brother, who were quarrelling with each other, when the ſon ſtruck the father ſo deſperate a blow, accompanied with threatening words, as inſtantly to deprive him of life.

LONDON.

FORGERY.

Old Bailey, Saturday May 14.

Henry Weſton was indicted for forging a certain deed, purporting to be a power of attorney, and executed by Gen. Tonyn, with intent to defraud the governor and company of the bank of England. A ſecond count charged the ſame offence at being intended to defraud Gen. Tonyn.

The caſe was rather complex: it occupied the attention of the court a conſiderable time, and a variety of evidence was neceſſarily adduced. The following is the outline of the caſe. It appeared that Gen. Tonyn was poſſeſſed of 16,000l. ſtock in the three per cent conſols; the priſoner was acquainted with the General, and in the habit of doing buſineſs for him. In the month of February laſt, it appeared that the priſoner forged a power of attorney, as ſigned, &c. by the General in the month of January laſt (at which time Gen Tonyn was at Ipſwich) authorizing him to ſell the above property in the funds. In the begining of laſt month, Gen. Tonyn wiſhing to transfer his property, took the neceſſary ſteps for that purpoſe; he ſent a friend to Mr. Weſton at the bank, to deſire him to be prepared to make the transfer on the following day; this was the 7th: Mr. Weſton wiſhed to have the matter poſtponed, as the 8th would prove an inconvenient day for tranſacting the buſineſs, in conſequence of which the Gen. agreed to poſtpone the affair, until the following Monday, when it appeared that the General's property had been ſold, and Mr. Weſton had fled.

Mr. Sylveſter, who tried the cauſe, ſummoned up the evidence: the caſe appeared to him to admit of very little doubt; but if any remained on the minds of the jury, they were bound to give the unfortunate gentleman the benefit of them, and of the very good character which he bore, until the unhappy tranſaction in queſtion.

The jury, after a few minutes conſultation, found the priſoner guilty.

Weſton then, in a very genteel manner, addreſſed the court, and entreated that he might be ſuffered to ſay a few words. The learned judge having complied with his requeſt, he proceeded: "I am my lord, as my appearance will eaſily ſhow, a very young man; I was much younger when I entered into buſineſs, and was truſted with affairs of great conſequence. I hope that my unfortunate ſituation may prove an effectual example to young men, to deter them from indulging in the fatal vice of gaming, and will alſo be a warning to thoſe of more advanced years, not to confide the management of their concerns to the care of men too young and unexperienced in the world. I have been ruined by too much precipitation in myſelf, and by too great want of attention in thoſe who have had the ſuperintendance of my conduct." The unfortunate young man then bowed, and retired.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MAY 3.

The King v. Beard, for ſending a Challenge

Mr. Juſtice Aſhhurſt pronounced the judgment of the court as follows,

John Beard, you have been tried and found guilty on an information that has been filed againſt you for challenging George Johns to fight a duel, and for ſaying of him that he was a poltroon and a coward, with an intent to provoke him to fight.

Of this charge the jury have found you guilty. It is certainly a matter very much to be lamented, that the practice of duelling has of late become ſo frequent in this kingdom. That practice, however it may be countenanced by the mode and faſhion of this country, certainly to call it by its proper name (if attended with that effect which is meant to be carried into execution) is no better than wilful murder. It is contrary to the laws of God.—It is contrary to the laws of man; and therefore, whatever you may think of it, it is certainly a diſgrace to the civilization of this country. If the act had produced the effect you intended and your antagoniſt had fallen, the law would have condemned you as a murderer. Your crime is very much aggravated, becauſe it appears this was not the conſequence of ſudden heat or paſſion, but that you intended to take away the life of your fellow-creature: and for that purpoſe you were ſeen practiſing and ſhooting at a mark to make your hand more ſure and certain in the act of wilful murder.

The crime of which you have been found guilty deſerves the ſevereſt animadverſion of the law, and whether this court may be ſucceſsful in their endeavours or not, at all events it is fit we ſhould pronounce ſuch a ſentence as may convince the world we do not chuſe to give countenance to this practice. The ſentence of this court therefore is, that you be impriſoned in the jail of the King's bench for the ſpace of nine calender months, and at the end of that impriſonment, that you give ſureties for your good behaviour for the term of five years, yourſelf in the ſum of 500l. and your two ſureties in 250l. each, and that you be further impriſoned till ſuch ſureties ſhall be given.

PARIS, May 7.

Seventeen rebels belonging to the Legion of Police, which has excited conſiderable diſturbances of late, have been condemned to be ſhot, and have ſuffered accordingly on the Plains of Grenelle.

May 8.

The Terroriſts have not yet renounced their attempt on the legion of Police. The day before yeſterday at the Elyſees, their orators were loudly haranguing the Legion in Chairs. They invited them to knock down all thoſe whom they called Spies;—that is, all the men who inform the government of the manœuvres of the anarchiſts.

The ſoldiers of the Legion excited by their diſcourſe, directed their march towards the Thuilleries, and there traverſed ſeveral quarters to the number of three or four hundred men ſinging different airs, and inſulting the peaceable citizens. Arrived at the garden of the ci-devant Palais Royal, they formed themſelves into groups, and ſome of them moved to ſend a deputation of four ſoldiers to demand the liberty of their comrades detained for the rebellion of the Legion of Police. The propoſition was adopted. We are aſſured the Miniſter of Police has taken the neceſſary ſteps to prevent ſuch ſcenes in future: they have always preceded the moſt ſerious movements.

LONDON.

Admiralty Office, May 14.

Copy of a letter from Vice Admiral Kingſmill, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated May 9.

Pleaſe to inform my lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that another French national cutter, Le Cigne, of 14 guns and 60 men, clinker built, is juſt brought in here; ſhe had been out 9 days from the Iſle of Bas, but had not taken any thing when ſhe was fell in with and was captured by his Majeſty's ſhip Doris, having the Hazard ſloop in company, on the 7th inſt. after a chace of 24 hours, Scilly bearing S. E. diſtant eight leagues.

This prize parted from the Doris off Cape Clear at one P. M. yeſterday, and ſhall be ſent along with L'Abeille to England.

The city of Milan, the conqueſt of which is the great object of the French, is but weakly fortified. In former wars it has been beſieged forty times and taken twenty-two. There is a citadel in the middle of the town, to keep it in awe. Behind it is a covered gallery, ſupported by brick pillars, on which are two hundred pieces of cannon. There are ſeveral very beautiful buildings, particularly the cathedral. The city is about ten miles in circumference, and is abundantly ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions. The chief inhabitants are very rich, and are deſcended from the moſt ancient houſes. It is ſituated ſeventy-two miles N. E. of Turin, and two hundred and ſeventy N. W. of Rome. The Duchy, of which it is the capital, is extremely fertile, about one hundred and fifty miles in length, and ſeventy-eight in breadth.

KINGSTON (Jam.) April 30.

The following addreſs was this day preſented to his honor the Lieut. Governor.

We, his majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the aſſembly of Jamaica, beg leave to offer to your honor our moſt ſincere and cordial congratulations on the happy and complete termination of the rebellion of the Trelawny-Town Maroons.

This great and important event muſt be productive of ſubſtantial benefits and ſalutary conſequences to the country, in every point of view in which it can be contemplated: tranquility and the enjoyment of our civil right are reſtored; public credit, ſo eſſential to the ſupport of government and to the proſperity, if not to the very exiſtence of the

country, is reeſtabliſhed; and our internal ſecurity greatly increaſed and confirmed.

From all theſe inеſtimable advantages, we look forward with confidence to the augmentation of the value of property, which is likely to take place; and which in time, we truſt, will compenſate all the loſſes and expenditure of treaſure unavoidably incurred in the proſecution of the war.

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction and gratitude we acknowledge the lively impreſſion made on us by the energy diſplayed by your Lordſhip in difficult operations of the war, which affords the moſt convincing proof that the zeal, ardour, and activity, manifeſted in your military conduct, have only been equalled by the ſound policy, and deciſive meaſures, which marked the wiſdom of your councils.

—

HIS HONOR'S ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

Your addreſs excites in my boſom every ſenſation of pleaſure the mind of man is capable of receiving

The picture you have drawn of the future proſperity of the Iſland is ſtrong and impreſſive.

After contemplating the unavoidable calamities of war, a ſentiment ariſes, grateful and ſoothing to a feeling heart.

That during your conteſt with an enemy the moſt ferocious that ever diſgraced the annals of hiſtory,

That during your conteſt with an army of ſavages, who have indiſcriminately maſſacred every priſoner whom the fortune of war had placed in their power, no barbarity, nor a ſingle act of retaliation, has ſullied the brightneſs of your arms.

I pray that the energy, the vigor and the humanity, which you have ſo honorably diſplayed, may deſcend to your children, and ſecure to them for ever thoſe bleſſings which you have hitherto enjoyed, under the mild and happy government of the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover.

May 1.

Ordered, That the following meſſage be ſent to his Honor the Lieut. Governor.

May it pleaſe your Honor.

We are ordered by the Houſe to wait on your honor, and to requeſt that you will be pleaſed to give orders for the diſmiſſion of the chaſſeurs and the dogs, the rebellion being now at an end. We cannot but take this opportunity of expreſſing our acknowledgments of the eminent advantages derived from the importation of the chaſſeurs and dogs in compliance with the general wiſhes of the iſland: Nothing can be clearer, than that if they had been off the iſland, the rebels could not have been induced to ſurrender from their almoſt inacceſſible faſtneſſes. We are happy to have it in our power to ſay, that the terror, excited by the appearance of the dogs, has been ſufficient to produce ſo fortunate an event; and we cannot but highly approve that attention to humanity ſo ſtrongly proved by their being ordered in the rear of the army.

—

BOSTON, July 12.

The legiſlature of France is turning its attention to the revival of manufactures—Three hundred millions have been voted to the object; and the Executive Directory has ſent a very pathetic Proclamation to Lyons, and the other great manufacturing towns, praying the citizens to forget their animoſities, and unite their exertions in meaſures to reſtore to France, one of the great ſources of its wealth—the arts and manufactures.

—

"By ſympathy's untutored voice,
Be taught the ſocial ties to keep,
Rejoice if human heart rejoice,
And weep if human eye ſhould weep."

We hope the citizens of Boſton will not ſuffer themſelves to be outdone in acts of benevolence—Their hearts are certainly as finely attuned to the pitying call of charity as any on the continent; and we hope they will yet ſet an example to the larger cities, by a liberal ſubſcription for the relief of the citizens of Charleſton, now ſuffering under the moſt ſevere calamity of the kind any town in the United States was ever afflicted with. It is true, that to no particular individual is the benevolent duty aſſigned to him: but ſome one muſt begin; and beſides the conſolation of having taken the lead, he will find enough to follow him—and when once begun the buſineſs will appear to be half finiſhed."

—

The Branch Bank of the United States at Charleſton in conſeqnence of the calamitous ſituation of that city, have reſolved to diſcount full renewals for notes due for the three ſucceeding diſcount days,

—

The Britiſh (Halifax) ſquadron now cruiſing off the coaſt of the United States, conſiſts, it is ſaid often ſail of men of war and frigates.

Capt. Hill, who arrived on Sunday, ſaw during the Friday before, two frigates, under eaſy ſail, ſtanding to the eaſtward. Soon after he loſt ſight of them, a very heavy cannonading commenced, and continued for an hour; from whence he judged that an action had occurred between the two frigates he ſaw. The firing was evident; and though the frigates were not in ſight, his veſſel trembled on each diſcharge. Other arrivals heard a firing the ſame day.

Centinel.]

NEW-YORK, July 15.

Some time paſt the opening of the Scheldt was proclaimed, with great pomp and publicity, by the French government. Liberal men rejoiced that the ſhackles of monopoly were broken, and expected that French Republicans would inſure a participation of the benefits of that river to *all the world*. Alas! the news has reached us, that the French and Dutch Republicans have at laſt agreed to ſhare the *whole navigation of that river among themſelves*.

—

No good man can help regretting the interior ſituation of France. While her armies carry the ſtandard of victory into every quarter, the different parties at home ſeem determined to deſtroy the Republic, and bring the very name of free government into contempt, and apparently without any motive but to gratify the private paſſions of individuals. The plot that has lately been detected, wants the pretence of *tyranny* to juſtify it. The Convention that beheaded the laſt king had a pretence—the men who took off Robeſpierre had a pretence—even the inſurrection at the organization of the preſent government had a pretence, viz. *re election of two thirds*. But the preſent government ſeems to be in general well adminiſtered, and the laſt conſpiracy of the Jacobins ſeems at preſent to be without any plauſible pretext—it appears to be a mere ſpirit of private revenge and faction. Let theſe calamities teach the Americans true and *ſaving* wiſdom.

Philadelphia,

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1796.

From the Aurora.

COMMUNICATION.

Carliſle, July 7.

I do myſelf the pleaſure of handing you a number of patriotic toaſts which were given on the 4th inſt. by a number of our citizens aſſembled to celebrate that ever memorable day. A SUBSCRIBER.

Bleſſings of peace, long may they be ſhowered down on the heads of freemen.

Every true friend of France.

Neglect and infamy, may they be the portion of thoſe who wiſh to wean our affections from a ſiſter country.

Britiſh influence, may it be forever diſcarded the councils of America.

America, long may ſhe remain the wonder of the world, and her councils directed by true republican principles.

Congreſs, may it be compoſed of the friends of America and the enemies of Britain.

Honor, may it be the chief ingredient in the character of Americans.

Every real friend of liberty, may he never ſee his country uniting herſelf to a deſpot without an effort to diſſolve the union.

In freedom may we enjoy the pleaſures of life, and in ſlavery may we covet the bleſſings of death.

French principles, may they teach us to deteſt Britiſh politics.

Payment of juſt debts, may we be anxious to ſettle with our creditors, and never forget our obligations to France.

—

The "Authentic Intelligence" from the Cape, reſpecting the arrival of Richery's fleet, has at length proved totally unfounded.

Monſr. Parent's Courrier Francois, after adding to the article brought by Capt. Atkinſon, at Baltimore, that they expected Richery's fleet every moment at the Cape, has the following obſervations on this viſionary report.

"It is probably the arrival of this fleet [a Spaniſh ſquadron at Port St. Domingo, about 10 days before Capt. Atkinſon ſailed,] which has induced ſome perſons of the Cape to write from thence, that Richery had arrived there. We have ſo much the more foundation for believing that fleet not to be his, becauſe the Cape being the centre of the expeditions, it would ſooner have landed there, where all the French fleet has already rendeſvouzed, and where they would be more at hand to the Engliſh than at St. Domingo, a town diſtant from the Engliſh conqueſts and their maritime forces, as well as from the French forces."

COMMUNICATION.

What good republican but muſt rejoice at ſeeing in the *Aurora* of this forenoon, the reſolution in the ſale of prizes, as preſented by *Barbe Marbois to the Council of Ancients*! for here we perceive how exactly in uniſon, the preſentation of Mr. Marbois quadriates with the inſtructions given by the Preſident to the different States of the Union on this ſubject, viz. That neither our own courts of admiralty, nor the French Conſuls have the leaſt ſhadow of right, conformable to the laws of nations and the treaty between France and America, *to ſell their prizes in our ports*. Here alſo we ſee with heart felt pleaſure, that the croaking forebodings of Skunk and his Jacobin party, on the wiſe inſtructions of the Executive forbidding the ſale of French prizes, would endanger our happineſs and eventually bring on a war with our allies are an abſolute falſehood. What will theſe abhorrent men ſay to this interdiction, and the French Reſolutions? Muſt not ſuch mutual concordance to the general happineſs of both countries act as a total defeat to *their predictions and hopes*, and prolong the general happineſs of the union? God keep us! as he hath hitherto wonderfully done, from the evil of Jacobiniſm, and preſerve us in pure and reciprocal friendſhip with the French Republic.

July 15th, 1796.

Copy of a letter received by a merchant of this city from Captain Cochran of the Thetis frigate.

On board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Thetis, July 10th, 1796.

SIR,

SOME days ago I met with the brig John of Belfaſt (that had been taken by the Brutus, a French privateer) and ſaid to be owned by you. For many reaſons it ſtruck me that ſhe was French property; therefore ſent her into Halifax.

As I have no wiſh to interrupt the trade of real American citizens, I therefore requeſt you will forward ſuch proofs to Halifax, ſhould the property be yours, as clearly to prove the ſame, and to convince the American gentlemen, that no undue advantage is wiſh'd to be taken of them, I ſend this by the chief mate of the veſſel, that he may enable you to obtain every information.

I am, Sir,
Your humble ſervant,
A. F. COCHRAN,
Capt. his B. M. ſhip Thetis.

ARRIVED AT THIS PORT.

		DAYS
Brig Wm. Pennock, Halliday	St. Croix	15
Nancy, Belcher, Bourdeaux,	.	63
Sch'r Hawk, Parrock	Jamaica	23

CLEARED.

Sch'r Suſanna, Carſon	Barbadoes
Pomona, Gardner	Boſton
Eliza, Williamſon	N. York
Nancy, Morris	do.
Betſey, Robinſon	Curretuck
Sloop Driver Carey	Hiſpaniola
Mary Newhall	Malaga
Harmony, Elliwood	Alexandria
Defiance, Kentee	N. Carolina

Capt. Sherry in the ſhip Three Friends, arrived at New-York, had 56 days paſſage, and ſailed from Amſterdam the 17th May, not the 27th as has been publiſhed—his accounts therefore cannot be ſo late as thoſe by the Margaret arrived here on Saturday laſt, which ſailed three days *after* Capt. Sherry.

The Hawk was brought to by a French privateer ſchooner under Spaniſh colours, cape Corientas, bearing N. diſt. about 4 leagues, ordered captain on board the privateer, and ſent an armed boat aboard the Hawk, which plundered her of property to the amount of 150 dollars, for which an order was given on a merchant of Philadelphia to the amount of 50 dollars.

The ſame privateer had before plundered the Betſey, M'Cullough.

Ship Old Tom, ſailed from Port Royal 26 ult.

—

Quebec, June 30.

Arrived his majeſty's ſhip Active, Edward Leveſon Gower, Eſq. from Portſmouth; ſailed 24th April.

Paſſengers, Gen. Preſcott, his lady, family and ſuite, Sir George Pownall, and Mrs. Monk.

Alſo arrived his majeſty's ſhip Pearl, Samuel J. Ballard, Eſq from Spithead—ſailed 1ſt May.

Nine ſail of merchantmen ſailed under convoy of the above ſhips, and are alſo arrived.

—

We learn that a man was killed by the lightening laſt evening at Campington.

The day before yeſterday a gardener in the neighbourhood of the city, fell from a tree and broke his neck.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	17/6
Three per Cent.	10/6
5½ per Cent.	16.
4½ per Cent.	14/
Deferred Six per Cent.	13/6 to 7
BANK United States,	24 pr. cent.
—— Pennſylvania,	29
—— North America,	45
Inſurance Comp. North-America,	14 .25
—— Pennſylvania,	9 to 10 per cent.
EXCHANGE, at 60 days,	165 to 166 2-3

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

[*By the Three Friends, Sherry, from Amſterdam, tranſlated for the Argus.*]

AMSTERDAM, May 11.

Yeſterday at noon we had the Proclamation as follows:—"The Commonalty of Amſterdam, with that ſenſibility with which they always have inſpired their fellow citizens, having been informed, that a great many of the inhabitants of this city, the greateſt part of them belonging to the militia which forms the artillery, have been ſo audacious, ſeveral days paſt as to make ſeveral attempts to ſubdue the defenceleſs citizens without the walls of the city, their intention being to diſturb and abuſe the citizens, by which their perſons and property would have been brought into imminent danger.

Therefore the magiſtrates after mature deliberation have found it neceſſary, to diſmiſs the militia, artillery, and all the citizens who have neglected to perform their duty; diſmiſſing likewiſe, the colonels, captains, lieutenants and all the ſubaltern officers of the rigters.

The magiſtrates ordered them to bring their arms before the committee, at 6 o'clock P. M. of the ſame day, at a place by them appointed, that they might be depoſited in the military ſtores. The magiſtrates alſo expreſsly forbid the officers of all ranks to wear any hide arms or other defenſive weapons whatſoever, under penalty of the ſevereſt puniſhment. However, theſe orders of the magiſtrates have not been regarded by the five companies of the artillery, conſiſting of five hundred men, one third of which only returned their arms. A body of them aſſembled yeſterday afternoon in the fields, from whence they marched to town, with drawn ſwords, being joined by a great number of citizens, and poſted themſelves oppoſite the City Hall, in ſpite of a very powerful guard, which was reinforced by the cavalry. At half paſt 6 o'clock they ſent a meſſage to the aſſembled magiſtrates, the reſult of which is as yet unknown. In the mean time the mob repaired to the priſon, and by force liberated all the priſoners, and committed many other outrages; but there was no blood ſhed.

[*Several other articles we hope to have ready for inſertion to-morrow.*]

SAVANNAH, July 1.

A gentleman directly from Greene County, informs that 500 families had lately arrived there from Kentucky. The cauſe of this ſudden emigration, is not particularly learnt.

It is reported that a renewal of hoſtilities has actually taken place by the Indians on the frontier ſettlements. If this be true we lament the condition of thoſe defenceleſs inhabitants, who from indigency, are compelled to ſuffer the ravages of a barbarous and unprincipled people.

Choice St. Croix Sugar & Rum,

NOW landing from on board the Brig Willian Pennock, Capt. Thomas Halleday from St. Croix and for ſale by

Pragers & Co.

July 19. diw.

For Sale,

By Iſaac Moſes and Co.

37 Caſks & a half of RICE,

Low for Caſh or a ſhort credit, alſo

585 Salted, prime winter hides.

Enquire at Mr. Sears' Tavern, North Second St. No. 59. July, 19. *d3t

Plans of the city of Philadelphia,

Including the NORTHERN LIBERTIES and diſtrict of SOUTHWARK;

Publiſhed, and ſold by

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

No. 68, High ſtreet,

(Price one dollar.)

THIS plan is 26 inches ſquare, and has been engraved by one of the firſt artiſts in the city, from a late and accurate ſurvey. Purchaſers are entitled to a pamphlet with each plan, giving "ſome account of the city, its population, trade, government, &c.

July 19 tu & f tf

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IT is always with indignation that attempts to delude the public mind muſt be received in America. Surely in this deſcription muſt be claſſed the remarks of a writer in your paper of the 15th July, who ſeems deſirous to make up a party of Jacobins in France and America, to deſtroy the government of theſe countries. Speaking of the United States he ſays, "It is felt and known that foreign villains direct the fools and rogues of our own ſoil in their ſchemes of anarchy and faction." Speaking of France he ſays, "Many of our villains have fled to France, where they are employed in fraudulent ſpeculations on the unfortunate, and have abetted conſpiracy," &c. What a ridiculous picture does this give of both nations; France the ſport of our villains, and we fools and rogues played upon, I ſuppoſe by theirs.

The fact is, that all this fine ſpun fabric is merely the creature of a diſtorted imagination. In France and America there are indeed and I preſume there always muſt be conteſts for power. And thoſe who are in the ſaddle will always be abuſing thoſe who are out. In order to ſecure their places, they will frequently ſound alarms; and, like the Bloody Bouy of Porcupine, hold up frightful images, But all this while the nations themſelves are tranquilly purſuing their own objects; and whether one or other of the parties prevail, ſteering a direct courſe for their own happineſs.

That Americans may be looked upon with diſguſt in France, is probable; but not becauſe they are Speculators or Jacobins, but becauſe they are Engliſhmen. There is no doubt but that many of the hirelings and partizans of Pitt have aſſumed the name of American; under ſuch a garb the language and manners being ſimilar the better to carry on their intrigues againſt the Republic; add to this that the news received in France of horſes being ſhipped from this country to St. Domingo to act againſt the national forces; with the intelligence of their prizes being forbidden to be ſold in our ports; all this may produce effects unfavorable to our kind treatment in that country. But this is not all; our public orations, newſpapers and pamplets the moſt favorable to our government often teeming with abuſe of our ſiſter Republic. All this I ſay is well calculated to generate, not the moſt ſoothing feelings towards our independence; as an example take the following: A toaſt is given in Philadelphia,

The French Republic; victory to her arms, and univerſality to her principles.

What is the remark of your commentator?

That this country as well as all Europe may receive the law from her own lips.

Why pray Mr. Fenno is this country in the coalition or are her principles ſo unlike thoſe of the French conſtitution, that in wiſhing well to one you involve the downfall of the other? ſurely not; and yet if not what means the expreſſion; that if the French arms triumph we muſt receive the law from her own lips?

Take another toaſt: The ſiſter Republics of France and America; may their efforts ever be united in the cauſe of humanity.

What ſays your commentator?

Douce Humanité and her daughter Mademoiſelle Guillotine. Does not the cloven foot here again manifeſt itſelf? Who but the ſlave of Pitt could have made this remark? Are not the French as much as we are averſe to the guillotine? Do we hear now of its ravages? To what purpoſe recal it, but to awaken ſour and ill-natured impreſſions againſt our ally? Is this kind or likely to produce good treatment to our countrymen in France? Or is not the ſentiment formed to produce what is charged on our Jacobins, the endeavour to create hoſtility between the two governments, to create by awakening diſagreeable impreſſions of Frenchmen in the minds of our people?

All who ſuffer in the cauſe of freedom; and may they be protected by thoſe who are free.

On this your commentator ſays,

As Holland and Geneva have been a-la-mode Francaiſe.

What his meaning here is, it is not eaſy to conjecture; but his remark on the 4th toaſt of the ſtadtholders expulſion, having reduced the Dutch noble to nine pence and the nine pence to nothing, ſeems to explain his idea to be, that the French protection is little better than robbery; whereas the truth is, that we have aſked and have had that protection in 1778, without being at all the worſe for it. And Holland, to judge by her actual exertions as to her fleets, ſeems more vigorous than ſhe hath long been in her exertions; but if ſhe hath ſuffered, hath it not been by Britiſh protection? For what hath that ended in?

The capture of her foreign poſſeſſions,

The robbery of her ſhips put into Britiſh ports before the war,

The ſtoppage of the intereſt due her on money ſhe had too confidently inveſted in the Britiſh funds.

In ſhort, for inſtances of Britiſh protection, look at the plundered natives of Aſia; look at Bermuda and our own ſpoliations; look at the ſtadtholder and king of France dethroned, the kings of Spain and Sardinia barely ſaving themſelves in time from a ſimilar fate.

For French protections look at America enjoying Liberty and Independence; the Scheldt opened; the Dutch free to form a government for themſelves. Theſe events all aſſiſted by the French arms, on principles the moſt amiable and diſintereſted, ſpeak for themſelves.

A. B.

Schooner LITTLE JOHN.

FOR SALE,

THE SCHOONER LITTLE JOHN,
CAPTAIN BOYD,

ABOUT 18 months old, a very faſt ſailing veſſel, on Virginia Pilot boat plan, now laying at South ſtreet wharf, carries near 900 barrels, is ready to take in a cargo; a liberal credit will be given. Apply to PETER BLIGHT.

July 19. 10t eod

No. 138.

District of Pennsylvania: to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-fourth day of June, in the twentieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, John Ormrod, of the said District hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following: to wit:

"A short and candid Enquiry into the proofs of Christ's "divinity; in which Doctor Priestley's opinion concerning "Christ is occasionally considered. In a letter to a friend. "By CHARLES H. WHARTON, D. D. and Member of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

"Whosoever denieth the Son the same hath not the Fath- "er. Let that therefore abide in you which ye have heard "from the beginning: if that which ye have heard from the "beginning shall remain in you, ye also shall continue in "the son and in the father. St. John, 1st Epist. c. ii. v. 23, "24."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States intitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by se- "curing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors "and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein "mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

June 29 124ww

All persons having demands

on ANTHONY ROLAND BUSSIER, are requested to bring in their accounts on or before the first day of August next, or they will be excluded from a dividend then to take place.

WILLIAM CHANCELLOR,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOSIAH TWAMLEY, } Auditors

July 7. *cod3t

For the use of Schools.

Tomkins's Text, Round, and Running-hand copies.

JUST published, and for sale by W. Young, the corner of Second and Chesnut streets, and J. Ormrod, No. 41 Chesnut-street. Price of proof impressions on fine paper, 1 dollar. Common, 75 cents. Executed in a style superior to any that have been formerly engraved in the United States, and not inferior to any of the kind imported from Europe.

June 30. 2aw3w

JOHN PAUL JONES.

INFORMATION is hereby given, that the late John Paul Jones was a proprietor of five shares (amounting to about 5867 acres) in a tract of land purchased by the Ohio Company, in the territory of the United States of America, north-west of the river Ohio; and that his heirs, or legal representative, on application to the directors of said company, at Marietta in the territory aforesaid, will receive a deed of the said five shares, or rights of land.

The application may be made personally or by an agent, but proper documents must be produced to prove the claimant or claimants the legal heirs or representative of the said Jones.

N.B. As it is not known in what country the person or persons interested reside, it will be an act of benevolence in every Printer in America and Europe, who shall insert this advertisement in his paper.

In behalf of the directors of the Ohio Company,
RUFUS PUTNAM.

Marietta, May 20, 1796. [June 4] 3aw6w

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Books and Stationary,

Wholesale and Retail, now opened and for Sale by

WILLIAM YOUNG,

Bookseller, No. 52, Corner of Second and Chesnut-streets.

AMONG which are ENGLISH, LATIN, and GREEK CLASSICS and DICTIONARIES, DIVINITY, LAW, HISTORY, TRAVELS, VOYAGES, MISCELLANIES, and the most esteemed NOVELS.

WRITING AND PRINTING PAPERS,
From the best manufacturers in Europe, and from his manufactory on Brandywine, viz.

Imperial, plain and wove		flat Small folio post, plain	
Super-royal	do.	do.	Ditto gilt
Royal	do.	do.	Blossom paper assorted
Medium	do.	do.	Transparent folio post
Demy	do.	do.	Superfine and common foolscap
Glazed and hot-pressed folio			Marbled papers.
and 4to extra large post			COARSE PAPERS.
Thick post in folio ditto		do.	London brown, assorted
Ditto in 4to.		ditto do.	Hatters' paper
Folio wove post, lined			Stainers' paper
Quarto ditto		do.	Common brown
Ditto gilt		do.	Patent sheathing
Common size folio post			Bonnet boards
Ditto quarto, plain			Binders' Boards.
Folio and quarto post, gilt,			

Also, a variety of other Stationary Articles, viz.

Wedgwood and glass philosophical ink stands, well assorted; pewter ink chests of various sizes; round pewter ink stands; paper, brass, and polished leather ink stands for the pocket. Shining sand and sand boxes, pounce and pounce boxes, ink and ink powder. Counting house and pocket penknives of the best quality, ass skin tablet and memorandum books. Red and colored wafers, common size, office ditto. Quills, from half a dollar, to three dollars per hundred. Black lead pencils, mathematical instruments, &c. &c.

All sorts and sizes of BLANK BOOKS, ready made or made to order. Bank checks, blank bills of exchange and notes of hand, executed in copperplate, bills of lading, manifests seamen's articles and journals, &c. &c.

June 18 2aw3w

This Day is published,

By

BENJAMIN DAVIS, *No. 68 High-street,*
And
WILLIAM COBBETT, *Second-street, opposite Christ's Church,*

The Second Edition of

Porcupine's Bloody Buoy,

With additional Notes and a copious Appendix.

July 11 2aw4t

The PANORAMA,

IN High-street, exhibiting a view of the cities of London and Westminster, will positively close on Tuesday evening, the 19th instant, and will not be exhibited in Philadelphia again.

July 13 6t

Philip Nicklin & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Souchong
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson } FRESH TEAS
Hyson and
Imperial
Yellow Nankeens
China Ware, assorted in Boxes and Chests
Quicksilver
Bandanno Handkerchiefs of excellent quality in chests
London Market
London particular } MADEIRA WINE in pipes, hogsheads, & quarter casks
New-York Market
Teneriffe Wine in pipes and hogsheads
Sugar Candy by the Box
Sail Canvas No. 1 a 8
Lead in sheets
3 Casks of Cutlery assorted
A few chests of Manchester Goods, assorted thicketts, cords, striped Nankeens, &c.
3 Small packages of black sewing-silks
8 Tierces Virginia Snake-root.
Nails assorted in casks

July 18 mwcsf

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone, spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,
Surviving Executor.

Oct. 9. 60.]

PROPOSALS,
By BIOREN & MADAN,
For publishing by Subscription, that celebrated Work,

Godwin's Political Justice.

From the last London Edition.

TERMS:

I. It will be published in two large volumes, duodecimo.

II. Price to Subscribers, two dollars, handsomely bound, to be paid on delivery of the work,

III. As soon as a number of Subscribers appear, sufficient to defray the expence, it shall be put to press.

IV. The names of the Subscribers shall be prefixed.

The following Character of this work is extracted from the Monthly Review, p. 311, 312, for March, 1793.

"We have no small degree of pleasure in announcing the present work to our readers; as one which from the freedom of its enquiry, the grandeur of its views, and the fortitude of its principles, is eminently deserving of attention. By this eulogium, we would by no means be understood to subscribe to all the principles which these volumes contain. Knowledge is not yet arrived at that degree of certainty which is requisite, for any two men to think alike on all subjects; neither has language attained that consistent accuracy, which can enable them to convey their thoughts, even when they do think alike, in a manner perfectly correct and intelligible to both. These difficulties are only to be overcome by a patient, incessant, and benevolent investigation.

"Many of the opinions which this work contains, are bold; some of them are novel; and some doubtless are erroneous:—but that which ought to endear it even to those whose principles it may offend, is the strength of argument adduced in it to prove, that peace and order most effectually promote the happiness after which political reformers are panting;—that as the progress of knowledge is gradual, political reform ought not to be precipitate;—and that convulsive violence is dangerous not only to individuals (for *that* result comparatively would be of small account) but to the general cause of truth. It is the opposite of this principle that inspires the enemies of political enquiry with so much terror; it is the supposition that change must inevitably be attended by the turbulence and injustice of commotion; and that innovation cannot be made without the intervention of evils more destructive than those which are intended to be reformed. Under the conviction of this philanthropic sentiment, of calm and gradual reform, (which in its proper place he has fully illustrated) Mr. GODWIN proceeds without scruple first to enquire into present evil, through its essential branches, and next to demonstrate future good.

"Dividing his work into eight books, and making THE IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS the subject of the first, he begins by an attempt to prove the omnipotence of government over the moral habits of mankind; and that on these moral habits their wisdom, virtue and felicity depend."

☞ Subscriptions received by the publishers at their Printing Office, back of No. 77 Dock-street, Philadelphia.

June 18 §1weotm

Assheton and James Humphreys,
CONVEYANCERS,

HAVE removed their office to No. 61, Walnut-street, next door but two to the corner of Dock-street, where all INSTRUMENTS IN WRITING are drawn at a moderate charge, with care, accuracy and dispatch.—They likewise buy and sell Real Estates upon commissions, and procure Money upon Loan on good security.—The business of an ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC is also transacted at the said office as usual by ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Good Notes discounted.

July 5. co6w

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran away,

JUNE 23d, from Brian M'Laughlin, living at Henry Clymer's place at Schuylkill point, a Young Woman, who passes by the name of POLLY MORRISON, low set, darkish complexion, small grey eyes, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, had on a dark-colored short gown, and linsey petticoat. She stole and carried away a trunk and a considerable sum of money, and a great many other articles. Left behind her a cloak of coating lined with green baize, which is supposed to be stolen. The owner, by proving property may have it. Whoever lodges her in any goal, so that she may be brought to prosecution, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward.

June 28 12aw3* BRIAN M'LAUGHLIN.

Law Book-Store,

No. 313, High Street.

GEORGE DAVIS begs to inform his professional friends, that per the Ceres just arrived from London, he has received the following scarce and valuable books. State Trials, 11 vol. in 6 and 11 vol. Ruffhead's Statutes at large, 16 vol. Woods' Institutes, Coke's Entries, Rastell's do. Browne's do. Hearnes pleader, Coke's 2d, 3d, and 4th Institutes, 2 vol. Roll's Abridgment, Brooke's do. Bulstrode's Reports, Roll's do. 2 vol. in 1, Floyers Proctor's practice, Clarke's Admiralty, Rutherford's Institutes, Deinology, or the Eloquence and Logic of the Bar. These with his very large collection from Dublin now on hand, will enable him to supply an entire library or a single book, as gentlemen may have occasion on their immediate application.

July 14. 2w2w

The Public are respectfully

informed, that all business in the line of a BROKER continues to be transacted at the office of the subscriber, No. 234, Market-street, next door to the land-office, who returns his thanks for the patronage he has already been favored with.

Lands, &c. for sale, in various parts of the United States—Particulars of which may be seen on application.

Correct numerical books will be kept of the Washington and Canal Lotteries, No. 2, and Information given where tickets may be had.

Money procured on good notes at the shortest notice.

MICHAEL GILL.

N. B. A complete assortment of Patent BOLTING CLOTHS, American manufacture. July 8. fosw1w

TO BE SOLD,

At No. 128, North Second-Street, and by several of the Apothecaries in this City.

TRANSFERS of the right to remove pains and inflammations from the human body, as secured to Dr. ELISHA PERKINS, by patent, with instruments and directions necessary for the practice. This mode of treatment is particularly useful in relieving pains in the head face, teeth, breast, side, stomach, back, rheumatisms, recent gouts, &c. &c.

Notwithstanding the utility of this practice, it is not presumed but there are cases in which this and every other remedy may sometimes fail.

June 18, 12w

War-Office of the United States,

May 4th, 1796.

THE following Rules, explanatory of those published the 15th February, 1789, are to be observed by all persons entitled to Lands, in pursuance of resolves of Congress.

Every certificate of the acknowledgment of a deed or power of attorney, either before a notary public or other magistrate, must, in addition to what is usual, set forth that the person making the acknowledgment is known to the notary or other magistrate; for which purpose words of the following import must be inserted in the certificate.

"And I do moreover certify that the said A B making this acknowledgment has been for personally known to me."

If the notary or other magistrate has reason to believe that he is the person he represents himself to be, he will also certify it.

And if the proof be made by a witness or witnesses, he or they must swear to some general state of their knowledge of him, which matter must be set forth in the certificate; and the notary public, or other magistrate, before whom the acknowledgment is made, must also set forth that the witness or witnesses has or have been for upwards of personally known to him.

If a justice of the peace is employed, the clerk of the court of the corporation or county must certify that such person is a justice of the peace of the county or corporation as the case may be, and that full faith is due to his acts as such.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

May 12. 1aw3m

GEORGE DOBSON,

BEGS leave to inform the Store-Keepers in Town and Country, that he has removed from Market-Street to

No. 25, south Third-street,

where he is opening a Large and Elegant Assortment of the undermentioned articles—viz.

Superfine London Cloths and Kerseymeres,
Yorkshire second Do. Do.
Elastic do. do.
Mix'd and Blue Coatings
Flannells, &c.
Manchester Printed Callicoes,
London Chintz ditto,
Blue and ditto Furnitures,
India ditto,
Long Cloths, Cossaes, Bastas, Battillas & Conjevrems,
4-4 9-8 5-4 & 6-4 Superfine India Book Muslins,
4-4 and 9-8 India Book Handkerchiefs,
4-4 and 9-8 Scotch ditto,
4-4 & 6-4 plain do. Muslins,
4-4 & 6-4 British Jaconets,
6-4 British Checks and Stripes,
4-4 India do. do. do.
4-4 ditto Chilloes, Madras Handkerchiefs, &c.
A large assortment of figur'd and plain Muslinets,
Quiltings, Dimities, and Striped Nankeens,
Fancy Waistcoatings,
Ginghams of the first Quality, subject to Drawback,
India Nankeens,
Men's White and coloured Silk stockings.

May 9 §2wcott

For Sale,

A Valuable Grist and Saw Mill,

IN New Jersey, near the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour. The Grist Mill is sixty by forty feet, two water wheels, and calculated for four run of Stones, with screen, fans and boulting-cloths, &c. The Saw-Mill has two saws, and capable of cutting five to 6 100 thousand feet of Boards per year. A valuable piece of Cedar Swamp, within a mile and a half of the Mill, and within three quarters of a mile of a Landing. The Lumber, &c. may be taken by water from the mill tail.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Several Valuable Tracts of Land,

In Pennsylvania, for all of which payment will be received in the notes of Messrs Morris and Nicholson, or in Cash.

For further information apply to the Printer.

May 17. 2aw

JOSEPH COOKE,

GOLDSMITH & JEWELLER,

The corner of Market and Third-streets, Philadelphia;

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received, per the last arrivals, a complete and general assortment of almost

Every Article in his Line;

Immediately from the manufactures of London, Birmingham, and Sheffield, all of which are of the newest fashion, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms, and the Notes of Mr. Robert Morris, and Mr. John Nicholson received in payment at their current value.

N. B. The upper part of the House in which he now lives to be let, furnished or unfurnished. 1aw

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64 South Second Street,

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery No. II, are now ready for sale, a Check Book kept for the examination of Tickets, and Prizes paid, without deduction.

The Subscriber solicits the application of the Public or any of his friends who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, or Notes, Houses, Lands, Lotts or Merchandize of any kind, or to obtain Money on deposit of property.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN,
Late Agent for the Canal Lottery Company.

☞ Shares and Tickets in the late Newport Long Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery examined; a complete list of all the prizes having been received at this office.

June 6. w&s

Public Notice is given,

TO the merchants and others concerned in the shipping at State-Island, under quarantine, that a Cart will attend every morning, sundays excepted, from nine to ten o'clock, at the Health office, No. 32 Walnut-street, to convey provisions or other Refreshments to the Hospital, and for the use of the crews.

It is expected that the Bags, Baskets, or other packages with supplies, will be directed with the name of the vessel and captain they are intended for, to prevent mistakes at delivery.

By order of the Board of Health for the port of Philadelphia, LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Chairman.

July 13 §

Insurance Company of N. A.

THE Dividend agreed upon by the Directors, for the last six months, is One Dollar and One Eighth of a Dollar on each share of stock in this Company; which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at any time after the 21st instant.

By order of the Directors,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 12 m&ttaaft

For Sale,
A Few Casks of First Quality

INDIGO.

Enquire at No. 71, South Water street.

May 2 tht tf

GEORGE HUNTER,

CHEMIST,

No. 114 South Second Street,

HAS for these two years past introduced a new species of PERUVIAN BARK, called YELLOW BARK, which after repeated trials by the principal Physicians of this city, is now preferred in all cases of importance that require it, to the best Red and Pale Bark. It is a powerful Astringent Bitter, sits well on the stomach, is certain in its effects, and requires only half the usual quantity for a dose.

Many of the citizens of Philadelphia are now acquainted with its virtues, the knowledge of which ought to be extended over the Union. He has a large supply of the Yellow Bark, and a general assortment of

Drugs, Colours, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Salt Petre, Jalap, and *Camphor,*

By the Quantity.

May 19. *12aw7t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living near Church Hill, Queen Anns County in the State of Maryland, about the first of January last, a black negro man, named Sam, about thirty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a crooked finger on one hand, and one leg and foot smaller than the other, somewhat round-shouldered, his cloathing unknown. Any person who will secure or bring said fellow home, so that I may get him again shall have the above reward with reasonable charges.

WILLIAM JACOBS.

June 4. *1aw2m

Mr. FRANCIS,

(Of the New Theatre)

TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his scholars and to the public. Mr. Francis intends, on his return from Maryland, to open a public academy for dancing, upon a plan entirely new. He flatters himself that his attention to his pupils hitherto renders any promises of conducting his future schemes on the most liberal and strictest terms, of propriety, totally unnecessary.

N. B. Private tuition as usual.

University of Pennsylvania,

July 16, 1796.

THE Summer Vacation will take place on Monday next, the 18th inst. and continue for FOUR weeks.—The different SCHOOLS with the several TUTORS will accordingly reassemble on Monday, the 15th day of August.

co3 By the Faculty, WM. ROGERS, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Business with JAMES SWAN, Esq. are desired to apply at Mr. JOHN VAUGHAN'S, No. 109 So. Front-Street—For JAMES SWAN
RODOLPH ESCHMANN.

July 18. *1.

Rofs & Simson,

HAVE FOR SALE,

French Checks
Stripes
Printed Cottons
Muslinets
Table Cloths and Napkins

Nankeens of an excellent quality per the package, fit for the West India market, and entitled to the Drawback.

Grey Ginger in bags
Superior old Sherry in quarter casks
A few pipes and quarter casks Lisbon Wines

June 22 §2w

PROPOSALS
FOR CARRYING THE

MAILS of the United States,

On the following routes, will be received by the Postmaster at Savannah, until the first day of September next.

1. From Savannah by Sunbury to Newport Bridge, *once a week.*

Receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday by 9 A M, arrive at Sunbury by 6 P M, and at Newport Bridge on Sunday by 10 A M. *Returning.* Leave Newport Bridge on Sunday by 3 P M, and arrive at Sunbury in the evening, and at Savannah on Monday by 6 P M.

2. From Newport Bridge by Darien and Brunswick to St. Mary's, *once in two weeks.*

Receive the Mail at Newport Bridge every other Sunday noon, and arrive at St. Mary's the next Wednesday by 5 P M. *Returning.* Leave St. Mary's the next day, Thursday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newport Bridge the next Sunday by 10 A M.

Note 1. *If either of the routes are altered by law, during the continuance of the Contracts, the Contractor is to observe such alterations in carrying the mail, and his pay is to be encreased or diminished, in proportion to the distance encreased or diminished by such alteration.*

Note 2. *The Contracts are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and to continue for four years until the 30th September, 1800, inclusive;*

Note 3. *The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the Contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.*

Note 4. *Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.*

Note 5. *For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar And if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail shall lose a trip, the contractor shall forfeit ten dollars —to be deducted from his pay.*

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 28, 1796. 12aw6w

Urbanna Mill Seats,

SITUATE in Cecil county, Maryland, on the banks of the river Susquehanna, about one mile above tide water, and commanding the water of that important river, the channel conducting the trade of which comes so near the Mill Seats as to make it convenient to speak the boats; and Mills may be so situated as to receive them along their walls, and by water lifts take in their cargoes.

There is a power sufficient for many and any kind of useful Water Works, and so much may be justly said in commendation of this Scite as would be inconvenient to insert in a newspaper publication.

Those who may desire to be concerned, will probably find themselves well pleased on viewing the situation.

Leases for any term of years may be obtained on application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

April 19. 12aw3m

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]